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they describe the careful experiments which confirmed the conviction, that the most frequent and most dangerous cause of lead poisoning is the inhalation of dust, and therefore, though they readily recognize other precautions and constant watchfulness and care as necessary, they place the greatest emphasis, in their discussion of preventive measures, on the removal of dust and fumes by means of exhaust ventilation, fans and hoods, or vacuum cleaners.

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*The Wanderings of Peoples.* By A. C. HADDON, Sc.D., F.R.S., University Reader in Ethnology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1911. 1 vol. Pp. vii+124, with five maps.

This is the first book of its kind, and I know of no one person equipped critically to review it as a whole. It is an excellent pioneer volume, and is especially valuable because of its maps.

Chap. i is an "Introduction." It occupies 11 pages, and is a simple statement of well-known conditions of migration. A bibliography of three authors (to which page references are given in the text) concludes the chapter.

Chap. ii is entitled "Asia and Oceania." It occupies 26 pages and is followed by a bibliography of twenty authors. This seems to be the least complete chapter of the book. Its incompleteness is especially noticeable in Oceania—inasmuch as part of this area, viz., Papua, is one concerning which Dr. Haddon is distinctively equipped to present new, authentic, and first-hand knowledge. So I infer that the incompleteness of data of Oceanic migrations is due to lack of space, and not to negligence or lack of knowledge. The map of Asia presents the migration routes of thirty-five peoples.

Chap. iii, dealing with "Europe," contains 13 pages, and has a bibliography of nine volumes. Europe is the area about which, of course, most is known, and about the movement of those peoples Dr. Haddon takes his readers' knowledge most for granted; however, he has packed these few pages full. I cannot help but see in this book, especially in this chapter on Europe, the direct effect of oriental travel in out-of-the-way places where one soon learns to pack the maximum number of utilities compactly and of such bulk, form, and weight that they are suitable for the burden of one man's back. Would that many more ethnologists had had similar "hiking" experiences, and had become equally apt in applying the law of the hiker to the writing of books. The migrations of nineteen peoples are presented on the map of Europe.

Chap. iv deals with "Africa"; it has 22 pages and a bibliography of twenty-two authors. This chapter well illustrates Dr. Haddon's method in preparing the book. Inasmuch as there is relatively little data published on the migrations of peoples, Dr. Haddon epitomizes the published opinions of whatever author is available to him, and presents said opinion with due credit to author, volume, and page; he is eminently fair to the author whom he uses. He seldom criticizes, seldom presents antagonistic opinions, and seldom presents his own opinions of migrations. The map of Africa shows the migration routes of thirty-one peoples.

Chap. v is entitled "America," and in spite of the fact that it has only 7 pages and is without separate bibliography, yet in method of treatment it is the most critical of the chapters in the book. Dr. Haddon presents as follows one of his own opinions: "There are indications of a palaeo-ethnic and a neo-ethnic period in the *New World* as well as in the *Old;* the interval dividing them may correspond to that dividing pre- or inter-glacial from post-glacial times. It seems likely that certain peoples of low stature, occurring here and there in America, represent the first palaeo-ethnic inhabitants of America" (p. 77). The chapter is really an introduction to the two following chapters.

Chap. vi, "North America," has 17 pages, and a bibliography of twenty-two authors. The reviewer is certain that known facts show more northward migration of the American Indians east of the Rocky Mountains than Dr. Haddon presents.

Chap. vii, entitled "Mexico and Central America," has 6 pages and a bibliography of five authors. This short chapter is a valuable discussion of the Aztec problem. The map of North America, which illuminates chap. vii as well as chap. vi, presents the migrations of twenty-three peoples—extending from the Arctic coasts (even from Asia) to Panama. It does not allow place for prehistoric European migration to America; this should have been, not only from probable facts, but from opinions the author published.

Chap. viii, entitled "South America," is the last. It has 13 pages and a bibliography of ten authors. The map of South America presents the migration of ten peoples.

An index to authors, peoples, and subjects follows the text of the book.

Since Dr. Haddon's book has only 108 pages of actual text and is an epitome of seventy-two authors, it is evident that so short a review can scarcely epitomize the chapters except by actually quoting them. So I present this review as an appreciation, and am happy to do so.

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